

Southeastern Utah's Reptiles



Southeastern Utah's Reptiles (Reptilian Species)

There are 36 species of reptiles inhabiting southeastern Utah. All are native and it is believed that these same species were present at the time of settlement (1847). Nine species have become rare, although sufficient numbers exist for survival. Proper planning and management should keep any reptile species from being jeopardized.

The distribution of reptiles spans all ecosystems of southeastern Utah, but is concentrated in the sagebrush/grass, mountain brush, pinyon juniper, blackbrush, and grassland ecosystems of desert and submontane ecological associations. Riparian areas of all elevations are also utilized by a large number of species (Table 3).

Unlike the naked amphibian skin, reptilian skin is covered by scales composed of keratin deposits. There is also a distinct reduction in the presence of secretory glands. These factors combine to create a skin covering that is more impervious to body fluids than amphibian skin. Reptiles are thus able to inhabit drier ecosystems without the continuous requirement of immediate water sources. Wetland areas are, however, critical to many reptilian species in providing moist soil for egg deposition. Reptile eggs require a humid microenvironment to prevent desiccation.

Deep, loose soil is an important habitat component for reptiles. In addition to depositing eggs in the soil, burrows are excavated for shelter and hibernation. Reptiles rely heavily on the temperature of their environment for maintenance of body temperature. Open areas and rocks are used for basking in the sun.

Activity times are directly correlated with body temperature regulation. Many species are crepuscular (morning and evening twilight hours) or nocturnal (nighttime) and are inactive during warmer daytime temperatures. Diurnal (daytime) species are generally active only in the morning or late afternoon. When temperatures exceed the preferred range, they seek cover in burrows or under rocks. Cold weather also tends to promote inactive periods.

It is important for land use planners and biologists to realize the occurrence of active and inactive periods for these species. Life requisite information in this section identifies activity temperatures and months for most species.

As with all wildlife, crucial breeding seasons and critical habitats are factors of immense importance when considering potential impacts of a project. This information has been carefully outlined in the narratives.

Table 3. Number (#) of reptilian species that now (1990) inhabit geographic areas and the proportion (%) of that total which each ecosystem by ecological association within southeastern Utah.

Proportion (%) of species that inhabit each ecosystem by (1) Cold Desert (3,700 -5,800 ft.); (2) Submontane (5,500-8,500 ft.); and (3) Montane (6,500-12,721 ft.) ecological associations.

Geographic Areas (Elevation in feet)/#	UPLANDS												WETLANDS														
	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/Grazing	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/Juniper	Salibrush/Grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake											
Wasatch Plateau (5,500-10,741)/8	18	18	59	0	47	53	71	88	65	82			76	53	53	35	12	12	24	24	94	76	12	12			
Tavaputs Plateau (5,500-10,118)/8	50			28	33	50	94	50	94	89			89	44	67	17	6	6	17	17	83	56	6	6			
Cedar Mountain (5,500-7,664)/5							100	93					93	86		7	7					71	7	7			
Henry Mountains (5,500-11,505)/9	44	0	11	17	33	39	94	94					100	94	33	83	28	11	6	11	6	78	39	6	6		
Abajo/Elk Ridge (5,500-11,362)/9	56	0	22	26	30	96	43	91	91				96	91	39	70	26	9	4	17	13	74	48	4	4		
LaSal Mountains (5,500-12,72)/9	4	6	0	23	27	41	91	41					91	86	36	59	23	9	4								
Dolores Triangle (3,937-7,428)/6	47	47											94	94	94	88	88	70	70	6	6	6	6	6	6		
San Rafael Desert (4,120-7,920)/7	11	11	50	50									94	94	100	100	94	94	83	78	6	6	78	78	6	6	
Burr Desert (4,500-6,522)/6	6	41													100	88	94	82	6	6	6	6	71	71	6	6	
Cisco Desert (3,937-5,300)/7	6	50														89	72	6	6	78	6	6	6				
Canyonlands (3,700-10,388)/10	6	6	48	48									19	22	35	80	80	35	77	77	87	87	81	87	77	3	

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Reptilian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority;																	
		wetlands			mesic Meadow			riparian			Lake								
Distribution by Geographic Area		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Pinyon/juniper	Salibrush/grass	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.																			
*common chuckwalla <i>Sauromalus obesus</i>	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	k k k k k k k k k r	These herbivorous nongame lizards inhabit cold desert zones. Rocky outcrops are essential in providing crevices for the lizards. They are active diurnally from March-August at air temperatures of 95-104°F. Breeding occurs every second year during May and June, after which 5 to 10 eggs are laid. The Glen Canyon subspecies (<i>S.o. multiflorinatus</i>) inhabits Lake Powell. Its population may be disappearing due to intense recreational use. Therefore, it is considered a sensitive species.	S H S L C L														
sagebrush lizard <i>Sceloporus graciosus</i>	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	c c c c c c c c c c	These insectivorous nongame lizards inhabit cold desert, submontane, and montane zones. This species is diurnally active at air temperatures between 86°F and 95°F. Deep soil or rock crevices are important in providing shade and hibernation areas. Breeding occurs in moist soil from June-July. Two to seven eggs are laid, and hatching occurs in July and August. Only the northern subspecies (<i>S.g. graciosus</i>) inhabits southeastern Utah.															

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Reptilian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority;													
		Distribution by Geographic Area			wetlands										
Relative Abundance ¹		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grazeland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.															
desert spiny lizard <i>Sceloporus magister</i>	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	k k k 1 1 k k 1 1 k 1	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These nongame lizards inhabit cold desert and submontane zones. They are omnivorous and diurnally active at air temperatures of 86-91°F. They use a variety of logs, rocks, debris, and burrows for shelter. Availability of shelter and vegetation seems to determine densities of the lizards in an area. Breeding occurs from April-June, after which 7-19 eggs are laid. Incubation lasts 8-11 weeks. A second clutch may be laid. Only the orange-headed subspecies (<i>S.m. cephaloflavus</i>) inhabits southeastern Utah.										
eastern fence lizard <i>Sceloporus undulatus</i>	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	c c c c c c c c c c c	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	These nongame insectivorous lizards inhabit cold desert and submontane zones. They require rocky, deep soil areas with openings to allow basking. Diurnal activity occurs at an average air temperature of 76°F. Breeding occurs from April- August, after which 3-13 eggs are laid in moist soil. Yearlings deposit only 1 clutch, while adults deposit 2-4 clutches. Eggs incubate for 2 months. Only the northern plateau subspecies (<i>S.u. elongatus</i>) inhabits southeastern Utah.										

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Reptilian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority;															
		wetlands		Mesic Meadow		Riparian		Stream		Lake		wetlands		wetlands		wetlands	
Relative Abundance ¹	Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.																	
tree lizard <i>Urosaurus ornatus</i>	Indigenous	c Wasatch Plateau c Tavaputs Plateau c Cedar Mountain c Henry Mountains c Abajo/Elk Ridge c LaSal Mountains c Dolores Triangle c San Rafael Desert c Burr Desert c Cisco Desert c Canyonlands					S L C C L										
side-blotched lizard <i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Indigenous	c Wasatch Plateau c Tavaputs Plateau c Cedar Mountain c Henry Mountains c Abajo/Elk Ridge c LaSal Mountains c Dolores Triangle c San Rafael Desert c Burr Desert c Cisco Desert c Canyonlands						S L S S H C									

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Reptilian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority;																												
		Distribution by Geographic Area		Urban		Agricultural		Spruce/Fir		Aspen		Ponderosa		Sagebrush/grass		Mountain Brush		Blackbrush		Grassland		Mesic Meadow		Riparian		Stream		Lake		wetlands
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.																														
Family: Xantusiidae *desert night lizard	Xantusia vigilis																													
		Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau	k	Tavaputs Plateau	k	Cedar Mountain	k	Henry Mountains	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge	k	LaSal Mountains	k	Dolores Triangle	k	San Rafael Desert	k	Burr Desert	r	Cisco Desert	r	Canyonlands							
			Wasatch Plateau		Tavaputs Plateau		Cedar Mountain		Henry Mountains		Abajo/Elk Ridge		LaSal Mountains		Dolores Triangle		San Rafael Desert		Burr Desert		Cisco Desert		Canyonlands							
		Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau	k	Tavaputs Plateau	c	Cedar Mountain	c	Henry Mountains	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge	c	LaSal Mountains	c	Dolores Triangle	c	San Rafael Desert	c	Burr Desert	c	Cisco Desert	c	Canyonlands							
Family: Teiidae	western whiptail																													
	Cnemidophorus tigris																													
		Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau	k	Tavaputs Plateau	c	Cedar Mountain	c	Henry Mountains	c	Abajo/Elk Ridge	c	LaSal Mountains	c	Dolores Triangle	c	San Rafael Desert	c	Burr Desert	c	Cisco Desert	c	Canyonlands							

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Reptilian Species		indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority;																	
		Distribution by Geographic Area	Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsch	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake		
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.		Eumeces skiltonianus	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	Cedar Mountain	Henry Mountains	Abajo/Elk Ridge	LaSal Mountains	Dolores Triangle	San Rafael Desert	Burr Desert	Cisco Desert	Canyonlands	These nongame lizards inhabit submontane zones. Although found in drier areas, they prefer rocky, well-vegetated areas by streams. This secretive species is insectivorous and diurnal, active at air temperatures of 87-93°F. They remain fossorial during dry months. Breeding occurs from May to June, after which 2 to 6 eggs are laid. Females tend the eggs and hatching occurs from July to August. Only the Great Basin subspecies (<i>E.s. utahensis</i>) inhabits southeastern Utah. It is restricted to the Tavaputs Plateau.					
western skink				k	l	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k						
Family: Boidae		Indigenous		Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	Cedar Mountain	Henry Mountains	Abajo/Elk Ridge	LaSal Mountains	Dolores Triangle	San Rafael Desert	Burr Desert	Cisco Desert	Canyonlands	These carnivorous nongame snakes inhabit submontane and montane zones. They are subterranean reptiles that are active when air temperatures are 68-88°F. Streamside meadows and forests with numerous rotting logs provide preferred habitat. Live birth occurs as a single event for 1 to 8 young in late August or September. Due to this boa's docile behavior and survivability in captivity, unlawful commercialization could challenge the species' safety. Only the Rocky Mountain subspecies (<i>C.b. utahensis</i>) inhabits southeastern Utah.					
rubber boa				u	u	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k						
<i>Charina bottae</i>				Charina bottae	Charina bottae	Charina bottae	Charina bottae	Charina bottae	Charina bottae	Charina bottae	Charina bottae	Charina bottae	Charina bottae	Charina bottae						

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Reptilian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority;																wetlands		Mesic Meadow		Riparian		Stream		Lake		wetlands		wetlands		wetlands		wetlands		wetlands		wetlands				
		Distribution by Geographic Area		Urban		Agricultural		Spruce/Fir		Aspen		Ponderosa		Sagebrush/grass		Mountain Brush		Blackbrush		Grassland		Bareen		Marsh		Mesic Meadow		Riparian		Stream		Lake										
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.																																										
Family: Colubridae *glossy snake <i>Arizona elegans</i>		Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau	k	Tavaputs Plateau	k	Cedar Mountain	k	Henry Mountains	k	Abajo/Elk Ridge	k	LaSal Mountains	k	Dolores Triangle	k	San Rafael Desert	k	Burr Desert	k	Cisco Desert	k	Canyonlands	r																		
racer <i>Coluber constrictor</i>		Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau	u	Tavaputs Plateau	u	Cedar Mountain	u	Henry Mountains	u	Abajo/Elk Ridge	u	LaSal Mountains	u	Dolores Triangle	u	San Rafael Desert	u	Burr Desert	u	Cisco Desert	u	Canyonlands		S				H	H	S	S	H	C		H						

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Reptilian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority;																																																	
		Urban			Agricultural			Spruce/Fir			Aspen			Ponderosa			Sagebrush/grass			Mountain Brush			Juniper/Pinyon			Saltbrush/grass			Blackbrush			Grassland			Bartren			Marsh			Mesic Meadow			Riparian			Stream			Lake	
wetlands																																																			
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Distribution by Geographic Area	L	L	H	H	H																	C																												
ring-neck snake <i>Diadophis punctatus</i>	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	Cedar Mountain	Henry Mountains	Abajo/Elk Ridge	LaSal Mountains	Dolores Triangle	San Rafael Desert	Burr Desert	Cisco Desert	Canyonlands																																							
*corn snake <i>Elaeophis guttata</i>	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	Cedar Mountain	Henry Mountains	Abajo/Elk Ridge	LaSal Mountains	Dolores Triangle	San Rafael Desert	Burr Desert	Cisco Desert	Canyonlands																																							

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Reptilian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority;																wetlands													
		Distribution by Geographic Area		Urban		Agricultural		Spruce/Fir		Aspen		Ponderosa		Sagebrush/grass		Mountain Brush		Blackbrush		Grassland		Bareen		Marsh		Mesic Meadow		Riparian		Stream	
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.				L		H		H		H		H		H		H		H		H		H		H		H		H			
night snake <i>Hypsiglena torquata</i>	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	c c c c c c c c c c c c																												
*common king snake <i>Lampropeltis getulus</i>	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	k k k r r r k k k r																												

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Reptilian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority;															
		wetlands			Mesic Meadow			Riparian			Lake						
Distribution by Geographic Area		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grassland	Bareen	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
(* high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.																	
*Sonoran mountain king snake <i>Lampropeltis pyromelana</i>	Indigenous		Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	Cedar Mountain	Henry Mountains	Abajo/Elk Ridge	LaSal Mountains	Dolores Triangle	San Rafael Desert	Burr Desert	Cisco Desert	Canyonlands	These nongame snakes inhabit sub montane and montane zones. Rocky, well vegetated areas near water are preferred. They are carnivorous and primarily subterranean. Nocturnal activity is known. Breeding occurs in the spring. A clutch of up to 17 eggs is laid in rotten logs during June and July. Hatching occurs 2.5 to 3 months later. Due to their beauty and qualities as a pet, they are unlawfully commercialized. Only the Utah mountain subspecies (<i>L.Q. inflata</i>) inhabits southeastern Utah. It is a sensitive species.			
*milk snake <i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>	Indigenous		Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	Cedar Mountain	Henry Mountains	Abajo/Elk Ridge	LaSal Mountains	Dolores Triangle	San Rafael Desert	Burr Desert	Cisco Desert	Canyonlands	These nongame snakes inhabit cold desert, submontane, and montane zones. They are carnivorous and primarily subterranean. Nocturnal activity is known. Breeding occurs during the spring. A clutch averaging 7 eggs is laid in June or July. Incubation lasts 65 to 85 days. Due to their beauty and desirability as a pet, they are unlawfully commercialized. Only the Utah subspecies (<i>L.t. taylori</i>) inhabits southeastern Utah. It is a sensitive species.			

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Reptilian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority;													
		Distribution by Geographic Area			wetlands										
Relative Abundance ¹		Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grazeland	Mesic Meadow	Riparian	Stream	Lake
coachwhip <i>Masticophis flagellum</i>	Indigenous	k	Wasatch Plateau												
		k	Tavaputs Plateau												
		k	Cedar Mountain												
		u	Henry Mountains												
		u	Abajo/Elk Ridge												
		u	LaSal Mountains												
		k	Dolores Triangle												
		k	San Rafael Desert												
		u	Burr Desert												
		u	Cisco Desert												
		u	Canyonlands												
striped whip snake <i>Masticophis taeniatus</i>	Indigenous	c	Wasatch Plateau												
		c	Tavaputs Plateau												
		c	Cedar Mountain												
		c	Henry Mountains												
		c	Abajo/Elk Ridge												
		c	LaSal Mountains												
		c	Dolores Triangle												
		c	San Rafael Desert												
		c	Burr Desert												
		c	Cisco Desert												
		c	Canyonlands												

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Reptilian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority;																								wetlands																										
		Urban			Agricultural			Spruce/Fir			Aspen			Ponderosa			Sagebrush/grass			Mountain Brush			Juniper/Pinyon			Saltbrush/grass			Blackbrush			Grassland			Bartren			Marsh			Mesic Meadow			Riparian			Stream			Lake		
Distribution by Geographic Area														wetlands																																						
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.	Relative Abundance ¹																																																			
*smooth green snake <i>Ophiodrys vernalis</i>	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	u u k k u u k k k k u	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H H H H H H H H H H H	Ponderosa Sagebrush/grass Mountain Brush Juniper/Pinyon Saltbrush/grass Blackbrush Grassland Bartren Marsh Mesic Meadow Riparian Stream Lake	C C C C C C C C C C C																																													
pine snake <i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>	Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	c c c c c c c c c c c	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	H H H H H H H H H H H	S S S S S S S S S S S	S S S S S S S S S S S	H H H H H H H H H H H	H H H H H H H H H H H	H H H H H H H H H H H	C C C C C C C C C C C																																									

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Reptilian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority;																												
		Distribution by Geographic Area		Urban		Agricultural		Spruce/Fir		Aspen		Ponderosa		Sagebrush/grass		Mountain Brush		Blackbrush		Grassland		Bartren		Mesic Meadow		Riparian		Stream		Lake
(*) high-interest because of economic, aesthetic, educational, scientific, or ecological value.				L		S	L	H	H	H	H																			
Long-nosed snake <i>Rhinocheilus lecontei</i>		Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	k u k k u u k u k u																										
*California black-headed snake <i>Tanilla planiceps</i>		Indigenous	Wasatch Plateau Tavaputs Plateau Cedar Mountain Henry Mountains Abajo/Elk Ridge LaSal Mountains Dolores Triangle San Rafael Desert Burr Desert Cisco Desert Canyonlands	k k k r r r r k r r																										

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

Reptilian Species	indigenous/exotic	Relative Biological value of Ecosystems: (C) critical; (H) high priority;	wetlands																							
			Urban	Agricultural	Alpine	Spruce/Fir	Aspen	Ponderosa	Sagebrush/grass	Mountain Brush	Blackbrush	Grazeland	Riparian	Marsh	Mesic Meadow	Stream	Lake									
black-necked garter snake <i>Thamnophis cyrtopsis</i>	Indigenous	These nongame snakes inhabit cold desert, submontane and montane zones. They require deep soil for shelter in the winter. They are carnivorous and diurnal. Activity occurs from March through November at temperatures between 60°F and 95°F. A single live birthing incident of 7-25 young occurs between late June and August. The western subspecies (<i>T.c. cyrtopsis</i>) inhabits southeastern Utah.	k	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	Cedar Mountain	Henry Mountains	Abajo/Elk Ridge	LaSal Mountains	Dolores Triangle	San Rafael Desert	Burr Desert	Cisco Desert	Canyonlands	L	H	S	H	S	L	S	L	L	C	H	C
western terrestrial garter snake <i>Thamnophis elegans</i>	Indigenous	These carnivorous nongame snakes inhabit all elevations. At lower elevations, they are diurnally active from March through November at air temperatures of 53°F to 86°F. Garter snakes are dependent upon ecosystems near aquatic habitats. Breeding occurs in the spring. A single live birthing event of 4-19 young occurs between July and September. Garter snakes hibernate in rodent burrows or beneath rocks. The wandering subspecies (<i>T.e. vagrans</i>) inhabits southeastern Utah.	c	Wasatch Plateau	Tavaputs Plateau	Cedar Mountain	Henry Mountains	Abajo/Elk Ridge	LaSal Mountains	Dolores Triangle	San Rafael Desert	Burr Desert	Cisco Desert	Canyonlands	L	H	S	S	S	S	L	L	S	C	C	C

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area

1. Relative Abundance: (c) common; (u) uncommon; (l) limited; (r) rare; (e) endangered; (t) threatened; (o) occasional; (a) accidental; (k) unknown to inhabit area